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OHIO CULTIVATOR.

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M. B. BATEHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Address M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

To the friends and Readers of the Ohio Cultivator.

A call for more Volunteers!

While we tender our sincere thanks to the numerous friends who have sent us subscriptions during a few weeks past, we are again constrained to announce that more will need be done in that way before our list will equal that of the past year, or be sufficient to afford an adequate compensation, with the heavy expenses that we incur for engravings, and superior workmanship. Besides we are printing about one thousand more copies of each number than we have at present subscribers for—one half of these we are willing to keep for binding and sale next year, but the rest should at once be put into the hands of subscribers.

Five Hundred more Subscribers, can easily be obtained, within two weeks, if each of the professed friends of improvement will make a small effort for the purpose. Let the effort be made, and the work be done speedily, and it will save us from inconvenience and loss, and materially help on the cause in which we are engaged.

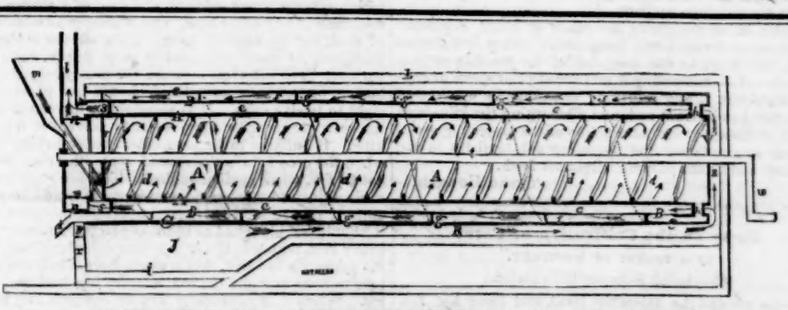
At the present time, when the public mind is unduly excited with intelligence of battles and blood, we know that a paper devoted to the peaceful arts of life does not afford sufficient novelty to interest the mass of perverted minds; and hence there is the more need of effort on the part of the friends of agriculture to prevent a retrograde movement, until the cause of these evils shall have been removed.

Reduction of Terms.—We will from this time allow any persons (one or more,) to become subscribers for the current year at the club price, *seventy-five cents*; provided that the money is sent free of postage when less than three dollars is remitted. *Observe* the back numbers, to Jan. 1st, are furnished to all new subscribers.

Liberal Premiums.—We will give either the first or second volume of this paper, as desired, to all who may after this time and previous to the 1st of July send us names and payments ($3) for four subscribers. ☞We have learned that those Genesee Farmers are on the way from Rochester. As soon as they arrive they will be sent to those who are entitled to them and have signified a wish to have them.

To Officers of Agricultural Societies.

We have a large number of volumes I and 2 on hand, which have cost us a large amount for paper and printing; and we would again remind the officers of agricultural societies that they can do us good service, as well as promote the best interests of their members, by procuring these volumes for premiums to be awarded at the exhibitions the coming fall. Such premiums will be of tenfold more lasting benefit to the recipients than the amount of their cost in money. The price, when twenty vols or more are ordered, is only 50 cts., per vol.—neatly bound in printed covers.

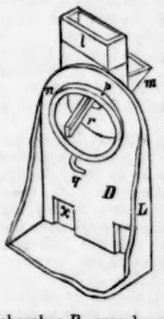


HOWARD'S ROTARY CYLINDRICAL GRAIN DRYER.

The extensive exportation of Indian Corn, and other kinds of grain from this country to Europe, renders it very important that the most improved modes of preparing and transporting such articles should be extensively made known. Every improvement which facilitates trade, is of course a benefit to the farmers or producers of the articles exported. The greatest difficulty in the way of exportation of corn, is, to render it sufficiently dry to bear a sea voyage without becoming musty. For this purpose, kiln-drying, or some other artificial process is usually resorted to, and various contrivances have been adopted to expedite and cheapen the operation of drying.

One of the most recent and approved inventions for this purpose, is the machine represented above, of which we give an engraving and description for the benefit of the numerous corn dealers of Ohio, with the hope that, by the adoption of this machine or the contrivance of a better one, they may be enabled to increase the amount and profits of their business. We copy from the Albany Cultivator of the present month, for which paper it was communicated by *Z. C. Robbins*, Attorney for Patents at Washington. Speaking of this machine he says: "a great number of these dryers have been put up in different parts of the country, and give the most perfect satisfaction. I have been informed that the expense of kiln-drying corn in one of Mr. Howard's dryers, is not over one fourth of a cent per bushel; and that an apparatus capable of kiln-drying sixteen hundred bushels per day will not cost over five hundred dollars. The operation of the machine is clearly set forth in the specifications which follow:

To all whom it may concern; be it known, that I, Sabre Howard, of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, and state of Michigan, have invented a new and improved Kiln-Drying apparatus, which I denominate Howard's Rotary Cylindrical Grain Dryer; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and accurate description of the construction and operation thereof, refernce being had to accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification. My Rotary Cylindrical Grain Dryer is composed of three cylindrical casings, of different sizes, combined concentrically, the one within another, forming annular spaces between the central and the interior and exterior casings. The concentric combined casings are placed within a heating chamber and suspended on a horizontal shaft passing through the centre of the inner casing, on which they revolve.



In the accompanying drawing, fig. 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the centre of my kiln-drying apparatus; and fig. 2 is a perspective elevation of the interior side of the head or front end of the heating chamber, detached from the other parts of the same. Similar letters refer to corresponding parts in both figures. *A*, is the interior; *B*, is the central, and *C*, is the exterior concentric casing; *e*, is the annular space between the casings *A* and *B*; and *f* is the annular space between the casings *B* and *C*; *R*, is the chamber, enclosing the combined concentric casings; the enclosing wall *L*, of the chambea *R*, may be composed of brick or other suitable material; *t*, is the horizontal shaft passing through the centre of the combined concentric casings; *v*, *v*, are radical arms by which it is secured to the front end of the same; *V* is a head which closes up the rear end of the inner concentric casing. The shaft *t*, has its cearing in the head *D*, and rear end of the heating chamber, *R*; at its rear end a crank *w*, or pulley, or cog wheel, is attached, for the purpose of communicating motion to the combined concentric casings. On the rear side of the head *D*, of the chamber *R*, circular projecting flanges *n* and *p*, are secured concentric with each other, the inner circular flange *n*, passes a few inches within the front end of the inner concentric casing *A*, fitting accurately to the same. The exterior flange *P*, fits accurately to the central concentric casing *B*, and passes a few inches within the same; the annular space between the circular flanges, *n* and *p*, communicates with the chimney *l*, and connects the annular space *e*, with the same. *J* is a furnace, placed at the front end of the chamber *R*, underneath the combined concentric casings, constructed in any well known or usual manner; *i*, are the grate bars; *x*, are the furnace doors.

The heat of the furnace, and gaseous products of combustion, [smoke,] first act upon the exterior surface of the outer concentric casings *C*, (as it is revolved,) from front to rear; at the rear end they enter the annular space *e*, and are carried forward through the same to the chimney *l*, acting upon the exterior surface of the casing *A*, and the interior surface of the casing *B*.

The grain (or other substance) to be kiln-dried, is placed in a receptacle or hopper *m*, attached to the front head *D*, of the chamber *R*, and passes through a spout *r*, into the heating chamber *A*, within the interior of the inner casing *A*; here it is acted upon by the heat occasioned by the passage of the hot air and gases from the furnace, through the annular flue space *e*, to the chimney, and is gradually carried from the front to the rear end of the circular heating chamber *A*, by the rotary action of the continuous spiral thread *d*, projecting from its interior surface.

The grain being carried to the rear end of the chamber *A*, against the head *v*, which closes up the same, falls through connecting tubes *h*, *h*, into the annular space *f*, between the concentric casings *B* and *C*. In the annular space *f*, a spiral thread g, is placed, winding arqund in the same from rear to front, in a reversed position to that in the chamber *A*, which carries the grain back again to the front end of the concentric casings by the rotary action of the same, arriving at which, a hook *q*, attached to the front end *D*, of the chamber *R*, and extending into the annular space *f*, takes the grain from the spiral thread *g*, and forces it into the discharge spout *k*.

The grain, during its passage through the annular space *f*, is acted upon by heat on both its enclosing surfaces at the same time; the casing *C* being acted upon directly by the heat of the furnace, and the casing *B* by the hot air and gaseous products of combustion in their passage from the furnace through the annular flue space *e*, to the chimney.

It will clearly be perceived, as a very valuable feature in my kiln-drying apparatus, that the heating surfaces over which the grain passes, are regularly and constantly increasing in temperature, from the point where the grain enters the circular chamber *A*, to that where it is discharged out of the annular space *f*; this feature, combined with the constantly progressive rotary motion, causes every particle of grain to be equally operated on by heat, without danger of injury from scorching, if proper attention be paid to the furnace.

The red [light] arrows in fig. 1, represent the course of the wheat from the receptacle *m*, through the chamber *A*, and annular space *f*, to the discharge spout *k*; the black arrows represent the course of the hot air and gaseous products of combustion from the furnace to the chimney. I design using my rotary cylindrical grain-dryer, not only for kiln-drying grain of all kinds, but also for drynig malt, salt, and every other substance It can be used for, and for the roasting of coffee.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of my rotary cylindrical grain dryer, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is uniting the cylindrical casings *A*, *B*, and *C*, with each other, and combining them with the furnace *J*, in such a manner as to form a circular heating or drying chamber *A*, within the inner casing *A;* an annular space or drying chamber *f*, connected with the same between the outer casing *C*, and central casing *B*, add an annular flue space *e*, between the central casing *B* and inner casing *A*, substantially as herein set forth.

I also claim the giving the grain or other substance acted upon, a constantly progressive rotary movement from the front to the rear end of the circular drying chamber *A*,—conducting it into the annular space or drying chamber *f*, and returning the same by a reversed movement to its front end, and discharging the kiln-dried grain at the spout *k*, by the action of the projecting spiral thread *d*, combined and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

SEBRE HOWARD.

From Beatty's Essays on Agriculture.

Essay on the Cultivation of Corn.

BY A BEATTY OF KENTUCKY.

(Concluded from our last number.)

If the ground be tolerably level, and have but few stumps in it, a large harrow may be used to advantage when the corn is about four or five inches high. The horses by which the harrow is drawn should be made to walk between alternate rows, and the harrow dragged over the corn, having previously removed such of the teeth as would come in contact with young plants. This process is deemed very important, by some farmers, in the cultivation of the crop; and, where the ground is very weedy, is well calculated to keep them under till the corn is large enough to hoe. But if the ground in which the corn is planted has been sufficiently freed from weeds, and properly prepared by previous ploughing and harrowing, the after harrowing may be dispensed with.

A small barshare, Dudley, or McCormick plough may be next used, running the bar next to the corn, and throwing the dirt in the middle. The hoes should follow to clear the hills from weeds and grass; or if they be very small, cutting away those adjacent to the young plants, and covering up those standing in the hill, by drawing some light mould around the corn It is very important in this stage of the crop to destroy the weeds and grass growing among the plants. If the operation be well performed the plough alone will be sufficient afterwards to keep the corn free from weeds and grass.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best kind of plough to be used in the cultivation of the corn crop. After the ploughing, which is accompanied by the hoes, I have used the shovel plough in preference to all others. It is the most economical, being the least expensive, in the first instance, and cost less to keep it in repair. It requires a narrower head land at the end of the rows for turning, and in consequence of the ease with which it can be managed, will break down less corn. It ploughs deeper, throws a wider furrow, leaves the ground in a state less liable to wash, and works the corn better, and does more work than any plough I have tried. It must be remarked, however, that if corn ground is allowed to become foul with grass, especially foxtail, the shovel plough will not answer as well as some others, after the grass has obtained a complete set, and a luxuriant growth. But if taken in time, no plough answers better to keep it under; and corn should be ploughed so frequently as to prevent grass from getting to such a size as not to be easily destroyed by stirring the ground. It should be ploughed alternately, each way, and deep enough to *cut the roots* between the rows. This, so far from injuring the corn, will much assist its growth, as young roots will quickly shoot forth, whenever the old ones are broken, and these will furnish nutrition to the growing corn more rapidly than the old ones. In a word, there need be no fear of injuring corn by cultivating it too much, if care be taken to work it only when the ground is in proper condition. My experience is not sufficient to enable me to speak of the *cultivator* as a substitute for the shovel plough. It is well worthy of trial, and where the ground is free from stumps, or nearly so, it might be used to great advantage in preparing corn ground for sowing wheat, and in putting in that crop, as it would leave a more level surface than the shovel plough. But if the plough should be preferred. so far as my experience extends, next to the shovel, I would recommend the Dudley plough. This is somewhat like the McCormick plough, except that it is made of wrought instead of cast iron, and is in one entire piece, instead of having a detached mould board. In that respect it has the advantage of the McCormick plough, which at the joining of the share and mould board, cannot make so nice a fit, as where it is all in one piece. It is also lighter and *scours*, or wears smooth, and is kept in order so much easier than cast iron mould boards, the latter being much more liable to rust than wrought iron. Its greatest disadvantage is the difficulty of repairing by unskilful smiths.

The number of times corn should be ploughed, must depend upon the nature of the soil, and other circumstances, of which the judicious farmer will be the best judge. In grass lands, which are generally, in a great degree, free from weeds, three or four ploughings may suffice; in very weedy ground, five or six may be necessary. In general nothing is lost by frequent ploughing, as the crop will be better, and the weeds will be prevented from seeding the ground, for a future crop.

Many farmers cease ploughing their corn at the commencement of harvest. The consequence is that the weeds run to seed, and ripen, which not only injures the crop, but unnecessarily exhausts the ground (for all vegetables exhaust much more at the time of ripening their seed than at any other time,) and moreover furnish a crop of seed; for the ensuing year. Corn should always be ploughed, at least *once*, and if very weedy, *twice* after harvest. The intervals between the ploughing, after the hoeing operation is completed, should not exceed from eight to twelve days. It is particularly important to stir the corn ground *after heavy rains*, to prevent it from baking. If suffered to lie long, after heavy baking rains, when the crop is in an advanced stage, the corn is very apt to *fire*, when again ploughed. This is a great and serious injury to the crop, and one from which it never entirely recovers. It is very important, therefore, that it should be ploughed as soon as practicable, after each heavy rain, taking care not to commence ploughing when the ground is too wet, that is when there is so much moisture in it as to make the soil adhere, like half wet mortar. When it is sufficiently dry to crumble into a fine mould, and not before, should the ploughs commence running after much rain has fallen. To plough ground when very wet, is exceedingly injurious, and should always be avoided. Long continued rains will, occasionally, severely task the *patience* of the farmer, when his corn crop is suffering, but *patience*, on occasions of this kind, is a virtue which will generally be well rewarded, by an increased product of his corn crop, besides preserving his land from injury, by ploughing it when too wet.

Corn is frequently injured by cutting it too green. This is done by many farmers, under the mistaken idea, that the fodder will be better, if the corn is cut while the blades are green. The reverse is true. If cut while the blades are green, and put in shock, the fodder will scarcely be fit for any kind of stock. Thus, by attempting to make superior fodder, the farmer frequently ruins both fodder and corn. The cutting of corn should not be commenced till all the blades below, and nearly all above the ear are dry. When only two or three blades above the ear, show any remains of the green colour; and when such is the general state of the field, the operation of cutting up corn should be commenced, (taking care to begin with that part of the crop which is most advanced,) and should be completed as rapidly as possible, as the blades, after they become dry, are liable to injury from dews and rain. Hemp hooks are the most convenient instrument for cutting. It should be cut about a foot from the ground. as it will stand much better in shocks, when the ear is brought nearer to the ground than it would be if the corn were cut close to the earth. There will also be less weight to handle in shocking, hauling, ricking, feeding, &c., while nothing will be lost, that is fit for fodder. From fourteen to sixteen hills square should be put in each shock. The former will contain 196 hills, and will give nearly fourteen shocks to the acre, supposing the corn to be planted four feet apart each way. The latter will be 10 2-3 shocks nearly per acre. I prefer the former, if the corn be large, and stands well in the hill, that is three stalks in each. But if it does not stand regular in the hill, or if the stalks be of moderate size, then sixteen hills square will make the shocks of a better size.

The saving of corn in the shock, without injury, depends altogether upon the manner in which the shocks are put up. If they are set up so as to stand firmly, there is no danger of the corn injuring: but if the operation is carelessly, or unskilfully performed, they are liable to twist round, and settle down, so as to leave the top open. When this happens, the rain will penetrate the shock, ruin the fodder, and greatly injure the corn. Shocks should be thus constructed. The stalks of four hills (left standing for the purpose,) should be inclined towards each other, and tied by their tops, so as to form a kind of cone, over the centre between the four hills.* When this is done, while some hands are cutting, those who best understand the process of shocking, should gather the corn by armsful, and set it up around the four hills, thus tied together, setting the first four armsful in the intervals between the bent corn, bringing the buts so near to each other as to make the stalks occupy nearly a perpendicular position. In like manner the successive armsful should be set *regularly* all around the four hills of corn, tied above as directed, still keeping the buts well pressed together, at the bottom, so that the pressure at the top, towards the centre, may not be so great as to break down the stalks tied together. This should be further guarded against by placing equal quantities of corn all around, so that the pressure may be equal from all sides towards the centre.

The tops of the corn stalks being smaller than the buts, they will naturally incline inward, so soon as the fodder becomes dampened by rain or dew; but this inclination should not be very great, otherwise the shock will not so well turn the rain; besides, as the corn may not be equally distributed all around the shock, the presure will be unequal towards the centre, and the effect of this inequality will be greater in proportion as the corn varies from a perpendicular position. Care should also be taken to set up the corn, so as not to give it an inclination to the right or left, or *a leaning sideways*. If this be not attended to, the shock, in settling together—as it will when it becomes damp by dews or rain—will be certain to twist round. and cause the top of the shock to open, and thus expose it to great injury from the weather. This point is the most important thing to be attended to, in shocking corn, an operation upon which the complete preservation of the crop depends. That part of the corn which is not intended to be fed away with the fodder, must, of course, be shucked in the field. This should be done while the fodder is damp, otherwise there will be a considerable loss by its crumbling. As fast as the corn is shucked, the fodder should again be put in shock, and this cannot be well done, when it is dry. Hence, after a damp spell, or when the weather is warm and giving, is the best time for shucking corn out of the shocks. If this operation is in progress, during the feeding season, a part of the fodder may be hauled at once, to the feeding pen, and to a rick adjoining it, and so far the trouble of re-shocking may be avoided.

Some farmers do not pursue the practice of cutting up their corn; and among these two different methods, of saving their crops, prevail. By some it is contended that shucking the corn upon the stalks, as they stand in the field, and hauling the corn thence, to the crib, is the most economical, or greatest saving of labor. The practice with others is to pull their corn, haul it to a suitable place, and shuck, and then crib it. There can be no doubt that the same number of hands will, by the former method, secure in the crib, a greater quantity of the corn, at the same time, than by the latter.

The plan is, however, subject to two objections. 1st. By this method all the corn, good and bad, must be cribbed together. 2nd. The shucks must either be lost, or stock must be turned in the cornfield to feed upon them. If this be done, the ground will be much injured by the treading of the stock, when rendered soft by rains, or by freezing and thawing. This evil may, in some degree, be avoided by turning the stock into the field *only* when the ground is frozen hard. But our winters are so open, and the changes in the weather so frequent and sudden, as to defeat almost every precaution of this kind. In point of fact we rarely see farmers take the trouble to have their stock removed at every sudden change of the weather, particularly when that change is accompanied by heavy and long continued rains. *Comfort* is most generally consulted, on all occasions of this kind, and the cattle are left to feed themselves, rather than encounter the trouble and inconvenience of removing them to a place where they may be fed. And thus the *ground* is left to suffer rather than expose the *farmer* or his hands to inconvenience.

The other plan is somewhat more tedious, and (if there be no shelter under which to throw the corn as it is hauled, and to shuck it, and save the shuck,) is liable to more serious objections than the first.

If, however, the farmer will provide himself with a cheap and suitable building, under which his corn can be protected while he is gathering, hauling and shucking it; and where he can save, salt, and stow away his shucks till the time for feeding them, the latter plan will, perhaps, be entitled to the preference. Much of the corn, according to this plan, can be shucked during bad weather. It can be assorted, and the different kinds hauled to the appropriate places for feeding. The shucks can be salted, and secured from the weather, and fed away without much inconvenience in bad weather. The stock, fed upon them, will furnish some manure; and above all, this plan will keep the stock from injuring the land, by treading it when rendered soft by rains, and by freezing and thawing. If this plan be adopted, there should be a crib, for holding the *nubbin corn*, and that which is unsound, so situated that this part of the corn may at once be put into it, and thus leave none but the unsound corn to be removed to distant cribs. The process of assorting the corn may thus be performed while shucking it, and the defective parts, by means of baskets, deposited in the adjoining crib; or it may be assorted as the sound corn is thrown into the wagon to haul to the appropriate crib intended for it, while the wagon is unloading.

*This operation should be performed a week or ten days before the corn is fit to cut up, as thereby the labor of cutting and shocking will be facilitated.

Prevention of Bots in Horses.

To the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator:—Having taken your excellent paper from the first number, and feeling deeply interested in it, I take the liberty of sending you a receipt for preventing horses from getting the bots.

Take a basin of water, as warm as the hand can be born in a second or two, take it to the horse having the nit on him, from which the grub or bot is hatched, and having held the hand in the water for a minute, lay it immediately upon the nits; hold it on for two or three seconds, and when taken off on looking carefully at the hand, the little worms may be seen squirming upon it. The bots are hatched out almost in an instant, the hand being dipped in hot water and laid upon the nits. If any one doubts the truth of this, if he will do himself the justice to try it, he may satisfy himself.

Mr. Editor, having never seen the above in print, and as the bots destroy a great many horses annually in this country, I thought perhaps it might be usefull to have it known; and if it shall be the means of saving one poor man's horse it will have accomplished its end.

Yours, &c., A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Lorain Co., Ohio, 1847.

Sheep and Wool -- Shearing Time.

As soon as corn planting is over, the next most important business with the farmers of Ohio, is sheep shearing. The wool clip of this State, numbering not less than *four million fleeces*, ought to bring into the pockets of our farmers not less than four millions of dollars. This it would certainly do, if pains were taken to procure the best breeds of sheep, and to prepare the wool properly for market. Indeed we know of numerous flocks whose fleeces sell for more than an average of one dollar each.

Our columns have already contained so much on the subject of washing sheep, and putting up wool for market, that it is needless to recur to it again, further than to entreat the farmers of Ohio to make a special effort this season to improve their reputation abroad, and at the same time increase their profits, by sending their wool to market in better condition than ever before.

The following liberal offers of premiums will be read with interest at this time:—ED.

To Wool Growers.

Numerous liberal minded persons, interested in the wool business, having placed funds at our disposal for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, we shall, on the first day of October next, award and pay the following premiums, viz:

Ten gold medals, worth ten dollars each, for the ten entire clips of most valuable fleeces for clothing purposes.

Ten gold medals, worth ten dollars each, for the ten entire clips of most valuable fleeces for combing or worsted purposes.

Ten premiums, of ten dollars each, for the ten best conditioned entire clips of Saxony wool.

Ten premiums, of same amount, for the ten best conditioned entire clips of Merino wool.

Ten premiums, of same amount, for the ten best conditioned entire clips of Merino grade wool.

Ten premiums, of same amount, for the ten best conditioned entire clips for combing fleeces.

All wool growers throughout the United States are invited to compete for them.

We would again invite the attention of wool growers to our remarks on the subject of preparing wool for market, as published in the reports of the Wool Growers' meeting, at Steubenville, Ohio, the 10th of February, 1847. [Published in the Ohio Cultivator of 1st March last.]

All bales of wool designed for our care should have the name of the owner or grower plainly written or printed on them in full, together with our address, as follows: PERKINS & BROWN, *Springfield, Mass.*

All lots of wool intended to compete for the premiums, should reach us by the first of August next. Growers may receive premiums, if their wool be put up and marked separately, even though their wool come through the merchant or other wool dealer. Any farther contributions from wool growers, or other public spirited persons, will be expended in preparing the medals, publishing a report, and in additional premiums. All editors of periodicals throughout the United States, friendly to agricultural pursuits, are respectfully requested to publish.

PERKINS & BROWN.

Springfield, Mass., April, 1847.

Large Premium for a Single Fleece.

To all enterprising Wool Growers throughout the United States, very respectfully:

Being desirous of improving my stock of sheep, and anxious to not diminish the quantity while improving the quality of the wool; and consequently wishing to ascertain where the really greatest producers of fine wool can be found, I cordially invite your attention to the following notice: I will deposit at the wool depot of Perkins & Brown, at Springfield, Massachusetts, a fleece of wool of *one year's growth*, to be shorn from a *two year old ram*, and with it fifty dollars, to be awarded as a premium to any wool grower who will send to said depot, by or before the first of ninth month (September) next, a fleece *positively of one year's growth*, shorn from a *two year old ram*, which shall equal the one deposited by myself in quality, and exceed it in quantity *four ounces net wool*. The amount of net wool to be ascertained by being submitted to the cleansing process by such manufacturer as the conductors of the depot shall agree with, and a list of the names of the competitors published, with the weights of their respective fleeces in net wool annexed.

WM. H. LADD.

Richmond, Jefferson co., O., 5 Mo., 11th, 1847.

P. S.—The excess required should not have been more than one ounce, had not the fleece been materially diminished by cutting samples. Should there be more than one entitled to the premium, by fulfilling the foregoing provisions, the premium will be awarded to the competitor whose fleece (other things being equal,) exceeds by the greatest quantity. W. H. L.

Buffalo Wool Depot.

The subscriber has made arrangements to establish a Wool Depot in the City of Buffalo upon the plan, and as auxiliary to the celebrated Depot of Mr. Blanchard, at Kinderhook. Mr. Blanchard has been now two years engaged in the business, and his system has given entire satisfaction to the farmers and manufacturers. See his letter, as well as extracts from letters to him from eminent manufacturers throughout New-England, below:

The importance of the Depot system for selling wool has become so obvious that no argument need be used to convince any wool-grower of its necessity. But that it may be understood in all its bearings, please read the very excellent letter of J. B. Nott, Esq., on the subject:

A few of the reasons which have led to the establishment of the Depot are subjoined:

The opportunities afforded to the farmer of bringing his wool into market during the season for sale are few: being generally under the necessity of waiting for a purchaser. An intelligent and observing farmer recently told me, that for the last eight years his neighbors and himself, who are extensive wool-growers, have not had more than two calls yearly on an average for the purpose of buying.

The disadvantages under which the farmer is placed by carrying his wool to the warehouse of a dealer or speculator, before being sold, are too apparent to dwell upon.

The difficulty of ascertaining accurately the market value, are known to all. As a general thing, access is only had to wool speculators and their agents, whose interests are directly opposed to the farmer's, as their profits consist in the less price paid for the wool than it is worth to the manufacturer. The farmer cannot know whether he has obtained a fair price, only by comparison with the price paid his neighbor; and then often too late to avail himself of any benefit from that knowledge. The price paid the *neighbor*, being generally the *strong argument* why the price offered should be taken.

Single lots of wool are not sufficient inducement for a manufacturer to leave his business and examine them at the different farm-houses, with a view to purchase. The uncertainty of effecting his object, is almost a complete bar to prevent him from making his purchases direct from the farmer. Hence the necessity of resorting to the speculator or dealer, to obtain his supply.

I believe the value of wool may be as correctly ascertained as any other of the products of the farm. Other duties often prevent the farmer from bestowing as much time and expense on this subject as is necessary to secure the aforesaid object.

Let the former practice be reversed, and the *farmer* have an agent, (instead of resorting to the speculator,) who, by direct communication with the manufacturers themselves and acquiring a true knowledge of the market at the principal cities where wool is bought and sold, will ascertain its *real market value*.

Arrangements have been made by which Mr. Blanchard will be here with an experienced sorter immediately after shearing. The wool will be received at the Depot, examined, weighed, and then sorted and a transferable receipt given. The sorter will make at least eight sorts. A discrimination will be made between wool in good or bad condition. If a farmer wishes, he may have his wool sorted and put up by itself, so that if he has a superior quality, it will be seen by all who visit the Depot.

The sales will be invariably for cash. The charges in all cases will be one cent per pound for receiving, storing, and selling, and the insurance, which will range from 30 to 40 cents per $100 for three months. The entire control of the Depot and the sales, will be under the management of the Subscriber. Mr. Blanchard having had great experience in the wool trade, will assist in making sales, and living among the manufacturers he will be enabled to render valuable service.

Arrangements have also been made for the export of wool, and the fleeces will be so assorted as to meet the demand for a foreign market. For that purpose it becomes of the utmost importance that the wool should be well washed, put up clean and in good order. It is my determination to make the character of this Depot of the very highest grade, and I must have the help of the farmers to do so. No wool will be received without being examined, fleeces opened, and if in bad order it will be placed by itself and sold accordingly. The farmers have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by not paying proper attention to the condition of their wool when sent to market. It depends upon the farmer whether success shall crown the enterprise.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, May, 1847.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.—The Ann Arbor Journal says: The wheat prospect, so far as present appearances indicate a judgment, is unfavorable. The close covering of ice during the latter part of the winter, left the fields looking quite dead. They are beginning to look green, but there are many spots where the wheat is nearly all killed.

On Pruning Apple Trees, Again.

Meadow Farm, Ohio, April 23, 1847.

MR. BATEHAM; *Dear Sir*:—In your paper of the 1st inst., Mr. Stone of Belpre Ohio, objects to your views of trimming apple orchards as expressed in the Cultivator, and mentions my name in connection with his objections. Now although I have examined this subject of apple tree trimming until I am satisfied with the question, yet as I have no claims to infallibility, I admit there is a posibility I may be wrong, and would wish therefore to lay open to conviction. Under these circumstances a friendly investigation of the subject may not be unprofitable. And as I hold that abstract reasoning can teach little in a matter of this kind, as it is a question of experiment, and that we may have some data on which to predicate our reasonings, I will respectfully request Friend Stone to state, through your paper, whether, or no, he has ever cultivated an orchard, besides the one he alludes to, which has never been trimmed? Or has any of his neighbors, in similar soil and situation, an orchard which has never been trimmed? If so would he be so good as to give us his name and post office address. If Mr. S. has not the advantage of comparison would he be so good as to give us in full his reasons for prefering his mode of cultivating his trees.

And, Mr. Editor, you say, in the same number of your paper, in relation to our doctrine that "apples, to which acidity is an objection, are the best where grown in the shade," there it "does not agree with your observations, nor with your notions of the philosophy of vegetation." Now will you be so good as to give us the *facts* of your "observations" and the *principles* of your "vegetable philosophy," so that we may have something tangible in this investigation.

Again, in your paper of the 15th inst., you gave an article from Downing's "Horticulturist" by J. J. Thomas, in which he holds the following language:

"The experience of C. Springer, of Ohio, in cultivating apples without pruning the trees, (see last No.) affords an interesting instance of success; and I should have been pleased had he urged another point as a main cause of the great superiority of his fruit, beside the omission of pruning. The ground, it appears, was manured annually, &c. &c., * * * and would, perhaps, have been a sufficient explanation of his extraordinary success, * * * without taking pruning at all into consideration."

Now the remarks of our friend Thomas, from which the above quotation is taken, we consider flattering and kind, and they have enduced our esteem for their author. And under the circumstances of their publicity were fair, because he refers to our communication, in the same medium, so that his readers could see for themselves. But when transfered into your colums, and submitted to a new class of readers, who had not seen our article, we think they are calculated to make a wrong impression with regard to the character of that article; for we think we have there recommended as the *main cause* of our success in apple raising, not the non-trimming of trees, but the very thing which our friend Thomas wishes. And to settle this matter let us give a quotation or two from our article in the Horticulturist:

"But do not mistake us to argue that our fruit was thus excellent simply because our trees were never trimmed. All we mean to say is that trimming does not increase either the size or flavor of the apples, but that these qualities are secured by *other means* of culture—However, we are now of opinion that apples will be more perfect on untrimmed trees, all things else being equal, than they will on trees trimmed in the *ordinary way*.) Our orchard is located on a good specimen of White oak clay soil, which has a tendency to send vegetation more to ear than stalk; trees planted 22 feet apart. The ground was kept in corn for a number of years after they were planted, manuring the whole surface over annually with a heavy coat of manure. For the nine years past it has had no other attention than to keep the suckers from the roots of the trees. We fatten our hogs every year upon the lot, which keeps it well manured. It is too rich for some kinds to bear well—instance, the Rhode Island Greening grows less and bears more plentiful on thinner soil."

Now if this does not make our success in raising apples "mainly" depend on keeping "a fertile soil at the roots of our trees," (the very thing which Mr. Thomas suggests,) we are at a loss to know how to express the idea. That we may not be misunderstood with regard to our trimming system we wish to close with the following quotation from the same article:

"But let us be properly understood upon this subject. We do not go entirely against trimming apple trees. It is only against the *system* of trimming as *commonly* practiced that we enter our protest. When trees are young thin heads may be formed, and their branches thinned with the pruning knife, but the shoots should be amputated the same season they start, before their physiological arrangements shall have become permanent. But the less carving is done to a tree, the greater will be its growth, the more perfect its health, and shall I add the more splendid its fruit." Yours, &c. C. SPRINGER.

New Seedling Apples.

Springer's Seedling:—Mr. Fahnestock of Lancaster has sent us several specimens of a seedling apple raised on the farm of Rev. C. Springer of Muskingum county, which he proposes to call Springer's Seedling. The samples sent us were exhibited to several members of the fruit committee of the Columbus Horticultural Society, and they pronounce it worthy of propagation and notice—especially as it is said to be a remarkably productive variety and keeps a long time. The fruit is of medium size roundish pearmain shaped, (resembling the cut of the "Sweet Pearmain" of Downing,) skin on the sunny side a fine red with scarlet stripes; shaded side, yellow, blotched with red, and russet dots; stalk slender, in a medium sized cavity; calyx in rather a small uneven basin; flesh tender, moderately juicy and slightly acid agreeable flavor—in eating from March to June. (Those sent us seemed to have lost somewhat of their flavor by exposure to the air.—Ed.)

Finks's Seedling:—We are indebted to Mr. W. I. Clarke, nurseryman, near Somerset, Perry Co., for specimens, (and grafts) of a seedling apple originating on the farm of Mr. Jos. Fink near that place, and which we think will be found of great value as a long keeping variety, as well as for its good quality. Fruit medium size, remarkably uniform, round and slightly flattened, resembling Downing's outline of the Rambo; but it is more uniform in size and outline than that or any other variety with which we are acquainted. Skin very smooth, of a waxen appearance; color dull green (changing to yellow when at full maturity,) with a pinkish, brown blush and a few russet dots. Stem very slender, in a deep round cavity; calyx large, in a wide shallow basin; flesh very firm and juicy, agreeable slightly acid flavor; (resembling in some degree the swaar, though differing in other respects,) In use from April to June and will keep Mr Clarke informs us till the next October, with proper care.

Mr: C. intends to exhibit specimens of this fruit of *two seasons' growth*—and several other seedlings from his county, at the proposed fruit growers' convention in this city next fall.

Apples in Washington County--Letter from Wm. Pitt Putnam--The Cooper Apple.

We received a short time since, a bundle of choice apple trees ordered for our "little farm" from the nursery of Wm. Pitt Putnam of Belpre in Washington county. A letter at the same time from Mr. P. gives some information that we deem too interesting at the present time to withhold from our readers, though it was not designed for publication:

Oldest Nursery in Ohio:—Mr Putnam informs us that his father A. W. Putnam commenced an apple nursery on the farm where he now resides in the year 1794 – (only seven or eight years after the first white settlement at Marietta,) and the first grafts were set in the spring of 1796, from the lot of grafts noticed in our paper last year, as obtained from Connecticut by Israel Putnam, and the first brought into this State. Other little nurseries were grafted at the same time, from the same lot of grafts, but many of them were not continued any great length of time. At the time of the death of the original proprietor in 1822, this nursery contained some 20,000 trees, and it is believed that more old orchards now existing along the vally of the Ohio river, the Kanawha and the Big Miami, were planted from this nursery than from any other in the Western country. In 1806 Mr. A. W. Putnam went down the river and put out an orchard of 300 grafted trees in (then) Dearborne county Indiana. The nursery business has of late years been continued by the son, (W. P. P.) who has now on hand fit for sale, and in progress of becoming so, from 50,000 to 75,000 grafted apple trees. (The pear cherry, &c., have not succeeded well with him.)

Old "Cooper apple" tree:—There is now on Mr. Putnam's farm, a Cooper apple tree that was engrafted in 1796 from the original scions brought from Connecticut; and believed to be the only one existing, grafted at that early day. Mr. P. attributes its longevity mainly to the circumstance of its being grafted 3 or 4 feet above the ground; the bark of the cooper being very tender and liable to injury from accident, frost &c.

Speaking of the variety of apples, &c., Mr. Putnam says, "for winter and spring, the [Putnam] Russett is the standard, and by far the most sought after. From 20 to 50 per cent of all the trees I sell are of this variety. It seems to be failing however in some situations; the Newtown pippin, Seeknofurther, R. I. Greening and small Romanite, also have been affected with bitter rot of late years. This however is not so much the case on our high lands as on the bottoms. In fact all of our fruit grown on the hills is fairer and keeps longer than that grown on the bottoms."

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 15, 1847.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We have not yet done planting the nursery department of our little farm, and must claim the further indulgence of several friends whose communications have been deferred. Most of them have no special reference to the season, and will therefore be as valuable at a subsequent time.

Madder Culture.—We have received a communication on this subject from Mr. Swift, in answer to our request, from which we will prepare an article for friend Skinner, as desired, the first rainy day that gives us a little time. We could not do it in season to be of use this spring.

Our *Summer Rambles.*—A number of our friends have expressed a desire to know whether we intend to resume our visits to the farmers the present season; and have given us many kindly invitations, for which we are truly grateful, although we regret to say it is not likely we shall be able to comply with many of them. The principal cause may be learned from remarks on the first page of this paper; and the manner in which our readers respond to those remarks must determine the question as to our course. We find such travels quite expensive, notwithstanding the hospitality of our friends; and while thus absent, it becomes necessary for us to employ extra assistance at home.

The Weather since our last, has been mostly favorable for vegetation, though only slight showers of rain have occurred in these parts, and the ground is still remarkably dry.

The wheat crop is improving in appearance, though quite backward, and the plants are unusually thin on the ground, with parts of many fields destroyed by the winter.

Corn planting in this region is mostly over, and some that was put in early is making its appearance above ground.

Fruit does not promise to be as abundant as was anticipated a few weeks ago. Peaches, except in the most favorable situations, were mostly killed by late frosts—as were also many heart cherries. Apples promise a fair crop—plums the same.

That Fruit Convention, proposed to be held in this city next fall, we find by our letters meets with cordial approbation. The time is not yet agreed on.

"The Agriculture of Ohio."—In the May number of Skinner's *Farmers' Library*, which came to hand just as our pages were full, we find an elaborate and interesting editorial article on the agriculture of this State, the public press, &c., suggested by a perusal of the report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Friend Skinner is too complimentary in his notice of our humble labors, but his remarks contain important truths and suggestions, to which it would be well if the farmers of Ohio would take heed; and not only the *farmers*, but every citizen of our noble State—especially her men of intellect and public spirit—her statesmen, editors, and professional men—would be instructed and benefited by a perusal of the remarks of the able, experienced, and patriotic editor of the *Library*. Will not the press of Ohio aid in giving them publicity?

Ohio State Board of Agriculture,

Will meet at Columbus, May 19.

There will be a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agticulture, in this city on Wednesday the 19th of May. It is hoped that as many of the members as can do so will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted or considered.

Officers of county agricultural societies, and others wishing to present any communications or offer suggestions to the State Board, will remember to send them in time for the meeting. We would suggest that if any alterations are desired in the "rules and regulations" for the management of county societies, now is the time to make known the same.

The Mahoning County Agricultural Society have published their list of premiums to be awarded at the fall exhibition. The list is an extensive and liberal one, and we are gratified to observe that twenty-four volumes of the Ohio Cultivator are to be at the disposal of the awarding committees.

The (Canfield) *Mahoning Index*, of May 5th says: "The constitution and by-laws of the 'Mahoning County Agricultural Society,' the law of Ohio for the encouragement of agriculture, list of premiums, and officers and committees; together with the agricultural address of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, are in course of publication at this office in pamphlet form, and will be ready for distribution to the members in the course of two or three weeks."

☞ We repeat our request, that officers of agricultural societies, or members, will send us newspapers containing notices of meetings, or other agricultural intelligence, *marked with a pen*, and directed to *O. Cultivator, Columbus.* They go by mail free of postage.—Ed.

Pitt's Corn and Cob Grinder.

Mr. Bateham:—I wish to inquire whether you are acquainted with Pitt's Corn and Cob Grinder, which is manufactured and for sale at Rochester, N. Y., and whether you would recommend it in preference to Ware's, manufactured by Gills & McCune, of your city.

Ashtabula Co., O. A. R.

Remarks.—We have seen Mr. Pitt's mill in operation at his shop, in Rochester, and from what we saw, together with the testimony of practical farmers who have it in use, we have a very favorable opinion of the machine. We should recommend it in preference to all others, for farmers that possess a horse power, or other motive power for driving it. But it cannot be used like Ware's, with no machinery save a simple sweep to which the horses are attached.

The principle upon which Pitt's machine operates is that of a *circular saw.* A number of small saw plates, say four inches in diameter, with three or four teeth in each, are screwed on to an iron shaft, so as to form a cylinder three or four inches in length. Around this is a concave, also made of saw plates, with sharp teeth. The cylinder revolves with great rapidity, and the corn, cobs, oats, or other materials thrown into the machine, are *chawed up* into fine sawdust with astonishing rapidity.

The whole machine is of very small size—may be packed in a small trunk with ease. It is not liable to get out of repair, and the teeth need sharpening but seldom The editor of the Albany Cultivator, after seeing this machine fully tested, gives it his decided preference over all others for the purpose; and Mr. C. N. Bement does the same, after testing it with other kinds for several months, at his stock farm near Albany. The price, we believe, is $40. Address *J. A. Pitts*, Rochester, N. Y.

"*Buffalo Wool Depot.*"—We commend the article unthis head, in another column of this paper, to the attention of our wool growing readers. Mr. Peters is well qualified for such business.

Putting it in Practice.

Some farmers we have known to subscribe for an agricultural paper for one year, and then refuse to renew their subscriptions, alledging that its instructions have been of no material benefit to them — their lands and their crops have not improved, and they are obliged to work as hard for a living as before, &c. &c. Now, in nine cases out of ten, it will be found that such men are too stupid or prejudiced to put into practice one in fifty of the recommendations that are given in their agricultural paper, if perchance they are not too mentally indolent to read its pages and find out what they contain. Such men are far too numerous in Ohio, and are a burning disgrace to the noble profession of agriculture.

But there is a bright side to the picture. The following extract from a young farmer of Belmont county, suits our taste exactly. After giving an account of experiments with lime and coal, which we will publish at another time, he says:

"Now for the result of some of the facts and recommendations in the Ohio Cultivator:

"First: We tried your directions for preventing the ravages of the curculio last season, and saved thereby a fine crop of plums, on trees that had never produced a crop before. The fruit had always set finely, but dropped off before mature; and we never found out the cause till we saw your description of the '*critter*.' The trees were jogged every morning, and the insects caught on a sheet and killed.

"Second: We took your advice and under-drained a slippery, spouty piece of ground that was almost worthless, and now it is almost as dry as any other part, and wheat sown on it last fall looks as good, and if any thing better, than on other parts of the field.

"Third: We tried your mode of saving sweet potatoes, and kept in good order through the winter all that we put away. O, it can't be beat.

"Fourth: The old Virginian's mode of raising cabbages is first rate. We tried it last season, and had the best cabbages we ever raised."

"A. Minor."

The Endless Chain Pump--Inquiry.

Mr. Bateham:—I design to sink a well or cistern near my Barn, sufficiently large to afford water for my small stock of cattle in winter. If no water can be found at the depth of twenty feet, I shall supply the well by conducting the water that falls upon the Barn and shed. And I have been casting about for the best way of raising the water. Now in the Cultivator of May 1, 1847; there is a communication over the signature of L. N. recommending the Endless Chain Pump, and says, "If any of your subscribers wish to build one, and are not familiar with the construction, he would describe it to them, so that any mechanic could make one, as it is not a patent right." I should esteem it a favor if L. N. would give such a description through the Cultivator, as it may be of advantage to some other readers of your paper as well as myself. M.

Lorain County, O,

Distribution of the Cooper Apple.

Mr. Bateham:—I have sent grafts of the "Cooper apple," mostly by mail, to the following persons, whose names and post-office address I give, so that if any of their neighbors want the "Cooper" they may know through the medium of your paper, its whereabouts;

W. M. Cartey jr., Waterloo, Seneca N. Y.; Joseph Kirby, Kirby's Green, Ia.; A. N. Mayer Holly Springs, Marshall, Mississippi; Jas. Matthews, Coshocton O.; T. S. Hamrickhouse, same place; A. Fahnestock, Lancaster O.; Robt. Stubbs, West Elkton, Preble O.; Jas. Dascomb, Oberlin, (Col. Inst.), Lorain O.; Davis Brace, Bethel, Clermont O.; Samuel E. Johnston, Middlebury, Summit O.; Thomas C. Thomson, Cardington, Marion O.; Mr. Riggs. Seneca, Guernsey, O. I have supplied this spring, about twenty-five persons, in Muskingum Co., with grafts of the Cooper. Yours, &c.

C. Springer.

Meadow Farm, O., April 27, 1847.

Another Remedy for the Curculio:—The following which we find in the Cleveland Herald is worthy of trial, though we have not much faith in its efficacy:

A gentleman of this city informs us that a Lady of his acquaintance has for several years past practiced hanging one or more bottles, filled with sweetened water or the like, among the branches of her plum trees, and the result has been an abundant supply of both Curculios and Plums. The Curculios are caught in the bottle and the Plums left to ripen without suffering from the Curculios usual depredations. Some little attention is necessary to note when the bottles get filled, and then of course they must be emptied and refilled afresh.

The gentleman states that this course has been fully successful; resulting in abundant crops from trees so managed, while others around had their fruit entirely destroyed.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Directions for making a handsome Carpet--Advice to a Young Housekeeper.

Editor Ohio Cultivator:—*Sir*; In your paper of April first, I noticed a letter from "Rosella," asking information about coloring, &c.; and the thought just entered my mind, that our sister Rosella, (whom we suppose is by this time married and pleasantly settled in a neat white cottage of her own,) might be wishing to make a carpet for her best chamber, hall or dining room, and feeling willing to grant all the assistance in my power, to aid a young and inexperienced "farmers wife," in the discharge of her arduous duties, I here present the following directions for making a cheap handsome and durable carpet.

Take of the coarsest wool, (that which is often thrown away by improvident farmers will do,) cleanse it thoroughly, pick, and prepare for the machine, in the usual way. When carded, out of fifteen pounds of rolls spin as many runs of yarn; this will be sufficient to make twenty-four yards of good broad carpeting. The method of spinning is to cross the band of the wheel and spin two rolls at a time instead of one in the usual manner. This makes a very strong yarn and saves the trouble of doubling, and twisting. After the yarn is spun, great pains should be taken in washing, and rinsing, it so that it may take a good color.

For dark green take two runs of yarn and place in a common indigo dye, carefully wringing and shaking it at least three times in a day (to prevent spotting) until it becomes a good deep blue. Then rinse and dry it. Then prepare a strong yellow dye, made by boiling the leaves of the peach tree, in soft water for three or four hours at least; and after soaking the blue yarn in a strong alum water for five or six hours, place it in the yellow dye, frequently raising it to the air; continue this process for four hours, and you have a beautiful dark green which will never fade.

For light green; take the same amount of yarn and reverse the order of coloring, making it first a bright yellow, and then giving it but a light shade of blue. These two colors will make a beautiful shaded stripe of green.

For red make a strong madder dye prepared in the following manner: Soak two and a half pounds of good madder in vinegar and water for twelve hours; then place it in a large brass kettle with at least two and a half pails of soft water. When Boiled (but not boiling) dip in it one and a half runs of yarn, (having been previously soaked in alum water for several hours,) and let it remain five or seven minutes, raising it two or three times to air. Then wring and carefully shake it over your dye kettle (or you will lose much of your madder,) after which rinse it in soft water and pour the water into the dye. This yarn will be almost as bright as scarlet and quite as beautiful in a carpet. Now place the dye where it will keep in a state of simmering, put in it two and a half runs of yarn prepared as the former, and color for three hours and you have another shade of beautiful red. Remove this from the dye and place in it one half run more, and let it remain three or four hours, this will be a pale red color and serves for the purpose of shading.

For pink, take one ounce of pulverized cochineal, tie in a linen bag, and place it in two quarts of soap suds, (made with fine hard soap.) This will dye one half run of yarn, which should be divided and a part dipped first, and remain a few minutes before the other is put in, to give a different shade. The whole to remain about two hours, with occasional airings.

Purple—One run of yarn may be colored purple, by boiling a handful of logwood in the remains of the madder dye, and adding the alum water. This will not fade.

Yellow and Black—One run of yellow may be colored as directed for the light green. To this add three runs of yarn colored black, in a strong logwood dye set with blue vitriol, a half run of pale blue and the same of white, and you have the chain for a handsome carpet.

Eight pounds of cotton carpet filling will now be required to complete the whole, which can easily be dyed by throwing the remains of the different dyes into a large kettle and boiling the whole together. Care should be taken in the arrangement of the colors, and the web should be woven at least a yard wide.

We have just completed a carpet made after the foregoing directions, and although the expense (time and labor included,) has been less than twelve dollars, we would not now exchange it for any imported carpeting for which we should have to pay one dollar per yard; and if "Rosella of Ashland county will just pay a visit to Mary of Lorain, she can by observation be satisfied as to the correctness of our statement. Our heart acknowledges a deep interest in the welfare of our sister "Rosella," as a resident of *Ashland county* she is dear to us. For some of our happiest years were spent in the pleasant village of Ashland, and we know that it abounds in hearts and hands willing to do good. We trust therefore that our sister will not be offended if we append to this the following:

Advice to a Young House-keeper.

"Have a place for every thing and strive to have every thing in its place," but in so doing do not allow yourself to get out of patience and become fretful. Fretfulness is a great sin. If things go wrong as they sometimes will,) try to set them right again; but do not fret. No good was ever gained by fretting; On the contrary it has destroyed the peace and comfort of many an otherwise happy family. Sudden bursts of anger have a no less baneful effect, command your temper if you would command the respect of your household. Be careful in all things to consider the interest and happiness of your husband, remember that while it is his province to provide it is yours to keep from waste. While it is his duty to furnish a home for you it is yours to make that home pleasant to him. Above all things do not follow the odious practice of consulting "*Mrs Pinchington*" in the kitchen and "*Mrs. Squanderfield*" in the parlor. Nothing will cause more domestic unhappiness than this, no husband (however good,) will tamely submit to seeing that expended for ornaments which he feels that he has a right to demand for his own comfort. Consider the wants of your domestics, and treat them as helps, not as slaves. A kind and judicious housewife will seldom fail of securing good and faithful assistants. Finally, in all your daily intercourse whether at home or abroad with friends or neighbors remember and observe the *Golden Rule*. Mary.

North Rochester, Lorain Co., O., May 1847.

Starching—Inquiry:—I have read most of the articles in the Ladies department of the O. Cultivator since its commencement, and I hope improved *a little* by the information thus obtained; but I have not yet seen any remarks on *starching*, and as this is an important art in housewifery I am desirous of obtaining information on the subject. Will some one of our Ohio ladies pleas give me and others directions as to the best method of preparing and using starch.

The foregoing is an extract of a letter from "Ella" of Columbiana county; and we feel particularly desirous of gratifying her; for the reason, among others, that she has sent us the names and payments for no less than eight subscribers. Many others of our female friends have done *well*, but, &c.—Ed.

Advice to "Mary" and our female readers generally.

With Remarks on a subject which the Editor professes to know nothing about!

Mr. Editor:—I was much pleased with the perusal of "Mary's" letter, which appeared in your paper of the 15th inst., in which she speaks about right; about the matter of filling the "Ladies' Department" with "hogs dogs and other matters." This certainly should not be done. The Ladies Department should be considered too sacred a place for "hogs and dogs." But what better could the ladies expect when the care of their department is entrusted to an (I had like to have said *old*) bachelor?—But this by the way—"Mary" manifests a very praisworthy spirit, (in speaking of herself and the ladies of Lorain,) by saying "we are willing to bear our share of the burdens in assisting our husbands and brothers in climbing up the hill of agricultural science; and we should hope, too to share some of its benefits by receiving such instruction in regard to our immediate duties as shall encourage and sustain us in the arduous work." Would to God that these were the true sentiments of every "young mother," and old one too, in the land. If they were we would see a state of things very different from the present, existing before another half century shall have passed by. Not that I think wives are not kind enough to their husbands, or mothers do not love their children enough, but because they do not love them rightly and understandingly. For upon "the right instruction and proper management of children" there is much depending, as it is whilst under the care of the mother that the infant mind receives many lasting impressions;—impressions which time and circumstances cannot remove. How important it is then, that every "young mother" should "be thoroughly finished "in every good word and work," in order that these impressions may be of the proper kind. Yes they should have line upon line and precept upon precept," with regard to the best mode of destroying the corrupt growth of those poisonous weeds and all else that tends to a hindrance of a proper growth of those little domestic plants that cluster around our firesides—these human flowers which bud and blossom in our households, and which require to be tended by the maternal hand, and watched and nurtured with so much care." But I am not certain that "Mary has chosen the better part," by calling the attention of our bachelor editor to this matter: For though his "opportunities for observation may have been somewhat extensive, and some of his childhood recollections very distinct," and though he may have had "lasting impressions made on his mind as well as body, in those days," he is certainly not well qualified to select for insertion, "*one or two well written articles* on the management of children;" and besides, it looks too much like begging the question; for 'young

mothers' to submit such high and important trusts into the hands of those who lack personal experience. These matters should certainly be confided to the care of "some experienced matron," or some one else, who has and who feels more interest in the cultivation "of those little domestic plants," than an —— bachelor does. If "Mary" will read "Self Culture and Perfection of Character," which she may obtain by addressing "O. S. Fowler 131, Nassau st. N. Y. (a work containing 312 pages, and which may be obtained by mail for 50 cts.) She will there obtain more valuable instruction from one who has had "personal experience," upon the proper mode of "nurturing those human flowers," than she will be likely to receive from "one or two," yes, one or two dozen, "well written articles, on the management of children," selected and inserted by an editor who "lacks personal experience in these matters." I feel so certain that "Mary" (and all others who feel interested in this matter,) would be pleased with the perusal of the work above referred to, that if she will obtain and read it, I will agree to pay double its cost, if she will then say that she has not been "amply rewarded" for her trouble.

C * * * *.

Fincastle, Brown Co., O., April 30th, 1847.

Effects of Mental Improvement on the Physical Developements of the Farmer.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Franklin Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Clermont County, by C. Robb.

[published by request of the society.]

The effects of mental education upon the physical developements of the farmer, are much greater than is generally supposed. Much has been said on the subject of general education, but this has scarcely attracted the notice of any prominent writers. Philanthropists and philosophers have often turned their attention to the mind, and one plan after another has been devised for its improvement; but the effects of mental cultivation on our *physical* developement, seems to have escaped observation, or received but little attention.

Long discourses have been writtten, volumes have been printed, and brought before the public, and placed in the hands of both pupils and teachers, illustrating the nature of mind, and the necessity of mental improvement; yet, if we were to call upon the most profound metaphysicians, or ablest adepts in mental science, for a definition of mind, we presume none would be able to give it. True, we might be puzzled with learned definitions of its properties,—we might have pointed out to us a great variety of its manifestations,—but when we were done with it all, we should know but little more than when our enquiries first began.—Mind, as an abstract principle, we presume, to be beyond the comprehension of man; consequently in our remarks, we will treat of mind in connexion with its physical organization—of the effects of education upon the physical developements of man—and some of the more prominent evils consequent upon its neglect.

The influence of laws, institutions and habits, upon the vigor and health of man, is more powerful, as we have before remarked, than most of those, who have never spent a passing thought upon the subject, would imagine.

The wandering Carib lives in indolence, both of mind and body, amidst filth and vice, and subsisting upon the same food as the monkey; consequently he rises but little above that animal either in intellect or physical developement. The feelings which prompt him to action are purely animal in their nature.—His will is governed by his instinct; consequently all his efforts are directed toward self-preservation, and the safety of his offsring. Let us contrast the poor degraded Laplander and Esquimeaux, who hunt and fish for a living, and spend their time in indolence, with the stately American agriculturist, and the contrast is wonderfully striking. The former appears to rise but little above the inferior animals, while the other approximates toward ideas of superior beings. A part of this difference depends upon physical causes, independent of education, but the greater proportion is the result of those habits, both of body and mind, which increase the size and power of the animal propensities at the expense of the intellectual faculties.

And nothing but proper *industrial* education and mental discipline can secure that alteration in the organs of thought and reflection which is absolutely necessary to rescue him from the degradation in which he is found. It is a lamentable fact, and well known, too, by the more observing class of community, that civilization brings with it, as well as innumerable pleasures, a corresponding number of evils.

As society is restrained and complicated, as the luxuries of life increase, and as indolence and a want of proper muscular exercise prevails, the constitution becomes enfeebled, and both mental and physical developement becomes retarded. Hence the *utility* of *agricultural* pursuits, and the *absolute* necessity for *industrial* employment. The American Indian roams the forest, climbs the loftiest mountains, and traverses the valley in quest of game, amidst descending rains and pelting storms of snow and sleet, encountering innumerable difficulties, the heat of summer, the cold of winter, almost destitute of clothing, his home the wide world, without any place of abode in which to rest his weary limbs save his mother earth: his physical developements are governed by his mode of living, his frame is tall and athletic, whilst it lacks the *manly and dignified bearing* of the *practical* agriculturist. From the time the Indian can "spring the bow or take the beaver from the trap," his organs of combativeness and destructiveness are constantly exercised, and his mind, suiting itself to his education and pursuits, becomes purely savage. Far different is the sphere of action filled by the agriculturist: his condition, "from the cradle to the grave," is, moral and intellectual, calculated to improve his mind and elevate his destiny.

It is a matter of the utmost importance in the education of the youth of our country, to teach them how far the habits of civilized life tend to shorten or render it miserable, in order that they may direct their efforts in a proper channel, and use their influence in a cause worthy of their exertions, that they may become *useful* citizens, and avoid those occupations which bring on disease and general debility.

This will require time, under the most skillful teachers, nor can we expect success until we adopt proper modes, and understand the correct principles of proceeding. In pursuing this subject, we take the position that the brain is the organ of the mind, the only instrument of thought, reason, reflection and judgment. If the brain be not the instrument of thought which the mind operates, what are we to understand when philosophers talk of the improvement of the mind. Physicians on the diseases of the mind, or metaphysicians of the properties of the mind—certainly nothing more than the various developements of the minds, dependent upon the peculir condition of its instrument, the brain.

We may talk of operating exclusively on the mind, of improving or enlarging mind, but still this does not prove that the mind has ever been changed. It is probably an immortal essence, called into existence by our Creator, and attached to material beings, and can only be contemplated here with reference to the things of time and sense in connexion with matter. It is the same incomprehensible and immutable essence now that it was in the days of the creation.

In opposition to what we have said, it may be urged that the inferior animals have brains, and so they have, yet they are destitute of those organs which form the intellect. But with reference to this subject, we doubt whether it is within the power of any man to tell exactly in what grade of animal life instinct ceases and reason begins. Waiving this subject entirely for the time being, the brain of the inferior animals is not constructed like that of man. The most important parts are wanting, and could those be supplied (in the brain of the dog for instance) he would equal his master in all the attributes of mind that distinguish the one from the other.

If the anterior and superior portions of the brain of the infant be compressed, destroyed, or never developed, he will scarcely rise as high in the scale of intellect as the animal we have just mentioned. A deficiency in any particular portion of the brain will at once manifest itself in that division of the mind in which the difficulty occurs. Idiots with malformed brains are almost entirely destitute of any of the manifestations of the mind.

Those whose organizations are a little better, have some glimmerings of sense, and so we may proceed until we find the highest order of intellect known to man, and still the strength of the mind will correspond with the increased developements of the brain, other parts of the system being equal. The brain is not only the organ of the mind, the medium of thought ond reflection, but it has to superintend the growth of the whole living economy, and if a deviation from *useful* and *industrial* pursuits has destroyed the regularity of the physical system, the mind becomes powerless, and the brain only serves to point out the imbecility of the individual. Destroy the direct connexion between the brain and the human body, and you sever the link that binds the mind and physical nature together, and the wonderful and complicated machine, *man*, ceases to move. This view of the subject will enable us at once to understand the vast importance of the brain as an organ of the animal economy, and the necessity of securing a healthy action of that organ, *without which the strongest frame will be only a moving machine consuming the resources of society, without rendering a corresponding equivalent.*

But how shall this object be attained, by what means can it be accomplished? I answer, by a proper use of all the means which the God of nature has placed in our hands, by a well-conducted *mental* and *physical education*, which will secure the healthy developement of all the organs of the animal economy, and the effects of such an education upon the developements of the system in *early life*, are visible throughout the entire existence of the individual physical education, in order to render the greatest amount of good, must embrace the exercise of the whole muscular system; and *agriculture presents the most efficient school for this purpose.*

Train up the youth in ease, luxury and indolence, and he becomes the pale, sickly shadow of what a proper education would have made him. The student at school should spend a portion of his time wielding the "plow and spade," acquiring a healthy and vigorous action. The youth who follows this course, will leave his school with a constitution that will stand the "wear snd tear" of a common life time. He will not return to his home the pale and emaciated image of what he once was. Instead of the hectic flush and trembling step, the deep sepulchral cough, and irritable and feeble mind, which too often attend the student to his home, he will present to his parents and friends what we call, in common language, a sound mind, and sound in physical structure.

How many young men, both classical and theological students, have in the morning of life and in the zenith of their mental power, retired from their field of mental labor with health for ever lost, and eventually sink into a premature grave? And all this has been caused by an improper course of education, too much study and too little manual exercise, the mind is urged forward at the expense of the body, until both becomes merged in premature destruction, and that which would have been an ornament to society, ceases to exist.

The only successful means of preventing the evils of which we have spoken, and a host of others equally destructive to human life and human happiness, is vigorous muscular exercise. If the man would retain energy both of body and mind, he must resort to active employment. It will add beauty and proportion to his body, strength and activity to his mind, and ease and grace to all his movements. And if a system of this kind increases the powers of the mind by enlarging the intellectual organs, the means of elevating at least one generation, is within our reach.

By extending the benefits of a good systematic education to every member of the human family, we will be *levelling*, it is true, but we will be levelling *upwards*. But if the laws of animal life be general, this reform shall not stop with a single generation. We have already mentioned, that exercise increases the size of every organ of the body, the brain as well as the others, and that the improved developments are entailed upon following generations. A knowledge of this law is very important in our schemes of mental improvement—affords us the means of elevating, not only a single generation, but the whole race; give the present inhabitants of this republic a proper education, teach them to think, to exercise their moral and intellectual organs, and spare no pains to improve their physical developements by manly exercise. And the youth of the next generation will start where we leave off. They will commence life with an improved system, which may still be further increased in size and power, until man reaches the highest state of perfection that his nature will admit. But to accomplish this, the system of education must be good, *the student must be taught to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow;" he should be impressed with a proper sense of the nobility of labor, and taught exalted ideas of industrial pursuits, and the idea of "living in the shade and eating white bread," should be banished at once from his mind.* Let us acquire an education that will enable us, with equal ease and facility, to dive into the treasures of mathematics, tread the cool and pleasant paths of philosophy, or wield with sturdy arm the implements of agriculture. Such an education is within the reach of every individual, and what new discoveries in the art and science of agriculture will it not enable the human family to make.

With minds well informed, and bodies that a proper education has made hale and vigorous, you are then prepared to surround yourselves with every comfort and convenience of life, that a reasonable inhabitant of this earth could desire. *Accustomed in youth to the needful restraints and exercise of salutary discipline, we would bear the unavoidable ills of life without repining, and enjoy its comforts with a rational delight.* Then, with a philosophic eye, the farmer can survey the physical and moral world, from the glassy leaf that grows upon the plain, to the spreading oak of the forest, from the meanest reptile to his fellow man, from the congregated sands to the starry canopy, with all its dazzling wonders, from the lowest grade of animal instinct to the highest endowments of created intelligence, he can always find a subject of rational and instructive amusement, while in the performance of the pleasing duties that agriculture enjoins upon its votaries, in promoting the best interests of community. His mind will be ever active in devising means and plans of public improvements, and he will find his highest enjoyment in promoting the happiness and prosperity of his fellow man. The selfish passion will be expanded into benevolence, and yield an exalted pleasure, that selfi h passion never knows. Then will man approximate his primitive condition, then will the human family be enabled to contemplate the beauties of nature and the glories of nature's God, from an elevation in the moral and physical word, of which we at present have very little conception. Then shall we be truly prepared to delve into the depths of science, and appropriate to our use its hidden treasures. Half the invalids in the world owe their infirmities to the idea that manual labor is derogatory to the character of the gentleman. More than half the imbecility of the present generation may be attributed to this cause. Year after year is spent in the school, the academy and the college, volume after volume is carefully conned over, page after page he carefully commits to memory, storing the mind with useful knowledge, until he graduates, proudly bearing the rich honors of a classical education, but his body is pale, puny and dwarfish; he never toiled with the "bone and sinew of the land," believes such toil degrading, and the consequence was, as the mind strengthened, the physical pow-

ers were *weakened*. There is no fire in his eye, no nerve in his arm, no strength in his limbs, or vigor in his frame, and instead of standing conspicuous among the sons of science, he goes from the college to the invalid's chamber, and from thence to the silent mansions of the dead. Whilst an education that would have secured a healthy growth of the physical developements, would have placed him among *the active* citizens, *would have given an impetus to art, and secured valuable contributions to science*—his frame would have *strength* and *symmetry*, his lungs would be of the stentorian order, that never would require the aid of demosthenian pebbles, and Cincinnatus-like, might grace the halls of legislation, the assemblies of state, or the time-honored profession of the farmer. If the student studies botany, he should go into the fields, the gardens and the forests, examine every flower, plant or shrub, study its nature, the food it will require, and the nature of the soil upon which it grows, and the uses to which it can be appropriated. When he studies geology, he should take his plough and spade, dig up the earth and examine the formation of each particular strata with care and precision, determine the quantity of ammonia, phosphorus and carbon, &c., contained in the soil, and thus ascertain what portions of the vegetable kingdom will flourish upon particular regions of country, and thus combining theory and practice, make your education one of general utility. Take the classic scholar of the present day, give him the compass and the quadrant, place him at the helm of the ship, and he could no more run a line of latitude or longitude, than the mass of timbers that he vainly attempts to guide. From hard study and long inactivity, his physical powers weakened and debilitated as they are, make even an effort at manual labor, or set him to constructing the macadamized road, the rail road, or the canal, and the same imbecility marks his course. But give him a proper *industrial* education, and his mental faculties and physical developements are vigorous and healthy. His mind expands because it is not trammelled by a weak body, AND RAIL CARS, BOATS AND SHIPS ARE HIS IMPLEMENTS, AND MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND PLAINS, RIVERS, LAKES AND OCEANS, ARE HIS FIELDS OF LABOR.

Further Remarks on the Curculio and Culture of Plums.

In a notice of the proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural society, in one of the city papers last summer, we found the following remarks in connection with an account of some very superior plums exhibited by the late Dr. Flagg, a well known successful cultivator of the fruit:

The Doctor is an inveterate foe to the Curculio and attributes his success in fruit-culture, to a sure means which he thinks he has discovered, of baffling the wily enemy. He believes that the maternal instinct of this fly will avoid a tree, unless the stung fruit can fall to the ground, into which the worm can burrow and be protected, until the season when the fly shall emerge, to wing its way to the same or other trees, and thus repeat the devastations of its dam. If, therefore, a fruit tree could emerge from a floor or pavement, hard enough to exclude the larvae, the Curculio will be sure to avoid its branches, and spare the germs of its fruit. The Doctor gives this opinion, as the result of many years of careful observation, and invites the attention of horticulturists to the above exposition of the habits of the Curculio. We think that this theory attributes a sagacity to the fly, which passes the bounds of instinct.

If it is true, however, it will be seen that the ravages of this insect cannot well be checked in a large orchard, yet in small yards, especially in city enclosures, the ground can be smoothly and firmly paved, and the experiment thus fairly tested. If a rare specimen of fruit is to be cherished, and the proprietor would spare himself the chagrin of seeing the promise of the spring blasted before maturity, the precaution now suggested may be of service. Dr. Flagg's plum trees are a fine illustration of his theory. Having introduced the varieties above mentioned, his solicitude for their growth and fruitage, has been constant and watchful; and he congratulates himself upon an easy mode of baffling the common enemy of all fruit, and particularly of the smooth-skinned and juicy plum. He has been well rewarded, whatever may be the philosophy of the matter, as his trees, bending under their rich and beautiful burthen, sufficently testify.

The following from the Boston Cultivator, may be read with interest in connection with the article on this subject in our last number:

We visited the fruit garden and nursery of Mr. Pond on the last day of August, and there we saw some of the finest specimens of plums, and the largest production that we have ever seen. He had already sent 2000 boxes to market, commencing the 3d of August. The limbs of some trees bent to the ground with their heavy loads—Every variety under his cultivation seems to arrive at perfection in size, quality and production. Some trees of moderate size had 10 or 11 bushels on them.

Mr. Pond has long been distinguished for his large crops of superior plums, which some attribute to a favorable location, others to high manuring, and others to the use of salt. He says that others have locations and soil superior to his, that he has used but little salt, and he does not manure highly. The question arrises in what does the secret of his great and almost invariable success consist?

His soil is a dark sandy loam, as now presented on the surface; whether this is the natural soil, or has been added or produced by mixture, we cannot say. The soil is moist from its location, being a flat a little above the high water mark of the ocean; some years ago it was overflown with salt water, which it has been said gave a new life and vigor to the plum trees. If this soil was on an elevation it would be rather dry.

At a late meeting in Boston, John Owen of Cambridge, stated he cured the black wart on plum trees by cutting off the warts and washing the diseased parts in salt water; and in another case, by washing with salt water only, the warts cracking off. S. Pond learned the value of salt for plum trees, by an inundation covering his grounds several feet with salt water; "killing everyting but his plum trees, and giving them new life, health and vigor." Dr. Shurtliff, of Brooklyn, applied to unhealthy, unproductive plum trees, two quarts of salt each, in water; "the trees, became healthy, and the ensuing season they bore too much fruit." He continued the application, and was not troubled with black wart nor curculio.

THAT "IMPROVEMENT IN LUMBER WAGONS."—The editor of the Albany Cultivator gives the following additional information respecting the "improvement" of which we gave a brief discription and engraving copied from that work in our paper of March 1st., and which has elicited remarks from several of our correspondents. Friend Thomas informs us that the plan was not copied from an English work as we stated; but "derived from a verbal source of the highest credit:"

"In the second number, current volume, of the Cultivator, a brief account is given of an improvement in lumber wagons, which has been adopted to some extent in England. That account was merely intended to exhibit the *principle* of the improvement, without at all entering into the details of construction.

Since its appearance, several correspondents have inquired the mode of support for the forward end of the box; and some have summarily censured the mode of construction, in the absence of the required information. The Ohio Cultivator, which copied the article, also states that several similar inquiries have been made.

The rough figure wich was given of this improvement, was incorrect, and has in part, led to an erroneous impression. The joint in the reach, was represented as too far behind the forward axle. The distance should not be more than twelve or fifteen inches, which is sufficient to allow all the necessary advantage to this mode. A heavy metalic plate, in the form of the arc of a circle, and a few inches wide, is fixed to the middle of the axle, so that the centre of the arc is the turning point in the reach. A similar and corresponding plate is fixed in connexion with the box above. All the friction which occurs, is between the polished faces of these two metalic plates. An iron pin passes through the bottom of the box and the turning point of the reach, and preserves the box in its place the bottom and sides of the box being fastened together. It will be observed that by this mode, the surface exposed to friction, is but little greater than in the usual plates on the axle and bolster in the common way; and that in ordinary forward motion, the movement from one side to the other is exceedingly small.

A Vermont correspondent states that wagons were made in this way in his neighborhood, twenty years ago, and failed; and he asserts that the friction between box and axle would wear out the box in two weeks, and the axle in four. It would have been interesting to know by what mode the box was supported, in the cases he describes. By the mode already stated, wagons holding from *four* to *five tons*, have been used in England, without any difficulty.

It is not impossible that an advantage might result by substituting two strong metalic rollers in place of the upper plate, though hitherto it has not been found necessary.

Lime and Rats.

A gentleman of this city who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises, which had hitherto been much infested with rats, informed us that these destructive vermin had suddenly ceased to appear or to annoy him. "Before using the lime," said he you could scarcely walk across the yard after night without treading on them." He showed us several of their principle holes around which he had deposited a small portion of fresh unslacked lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest. —Suppose you try it.—*Bost. Cult.*

The St. Louis Republican says: A great deal of the wheat in the upper part of this State [Missouri] of Illinois and Iowa, has been *Winter-killed*. It may be the case, that an unusual quantity has been sown, and this may make up for any deficiency when compared with last year's crop, but the prospect of the farmer is not, at the present time, a very flattering one. The season is also very backward and much remains to be done to secure a full crop of other productions.

M. GUENON'S TREATISE ON COWS.—This curious work which was republished in the Farmers Library the past year, and is now for sale at the book stores, we looked upon with some degree of doubt, on its first appearance. But the testimony of several of the most intelligent farmers of this country has removed our distrust and we advise our readers who are at all interested in the dairy business, to procure the work and test its curious, and important rules for determining the character of this species of stock. We find the following in the N. Y. Tribune:

Milch Cows—Cattle.

We find in the *Boston Traveller* an account of the proceedings of an Agricultural meeting, lately held in the Legislative Hall, in Boston, from which we make the following extracts:

Mr. BROOKS, of Princeton, made some remarks on the ability of any one to learn to distinguish the qualities of a Cow by examination. He had a very high opinion of a French work, by *Guenon*, recently translated and published in the Farmers' Library, by Mr. *Skinner*, of New York. By the aid of that work, a man might select his stock with *almost infallible certainty*. He believed he could tell, within a few quarts, what a Cow would yield of milk, and within a few pounds, what she would yield of butter. He *had not missed in more than* 10 *instances out of between* 300 *and* 400 *trials*. He had known one Cow that was not dry for fourteen years, and had calves every year.

Mr. DENNY fully accorded with Mr. Brooks in his estimate of the Treatise on Cattle, by *Guenon*. He had tested its value by distributing a number of copies among intelligent practical farmers; and their *united report* was in favor of the high value of the work. One of them went so far as to say that a farmer keeping 20 Cows could well afford to give $100 *for this treatise of Guenon, if it could not be obtained at a less cost.*

Mr. FRENCH expressed his *entire confidence* in Guenon's Treatise, and thought its introduction among our farmers was destined to *work an entire revolution*. He mentioned the difficulties which *Guenon* encountered in getting his work into notice in France. For some time, none of the Agricultural Societies would give any heed to his suggestions; but when, at length, one of them was induced to put *Guenon* to the test, they were perfectly astonished at the accuracy with which he applied his rules for determining the milk-giving qualities of a Cow.

Mr. FRENCH is most favorably known among the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture, throughout the United States as a gentleman of the highest character, and one of the most accomplished Pomologists our country can boast of.

PRINCETON, Mass., October 15, 1846.

Dear Sir: I received your favor of the 8th instant, desiring me to state my opinion of the value of M. GUENON'S *Treatise on Milch Cows*, translated from the French, and published in THE FARMERS' LIBRARY. On my first meeting with this treatise, I was impressed with its value, from my previous knowledge of some general marks whereby the milking properties of Cows may, in some measure, be determined, and from the fact that I had myself noticed the oval marks above the hind teats, mentioned by M. Guenon as indicating good milking qualities, that I immediately commenced the study and application of his method to every Cow that came under my observation. I have examined more than one hundred Cows, and after carefully marking their escutcheons, I have become satisfied that M. Guenon's discovery is one of great merit, and can be relied upon as true. I have no doubt that I can judge very nearly as to the quantity and quality of the milk any Cow will give at the height of her flow, and also the time she will continue in milk after being with calf.

The way taken to convince myself of the truth of M. Guenon's method has been to visit the cow-yards of some of our principal dairy-farmers, and examine the escutcheons and marks on their Cows, and make up my judgment as to the quantity and quality of milk each Cow would give at the height of her flow, and how long she would continue in milk after being with calf; then inquire of the owners how much milk their several Cows would give at the height of their flow, and how long they would hold out after being with calf; comparing the owner's account with my own judgment. I find I have mistaken in only five cases, out of more than one hundred examined.

I have great confidence in M. Guenon's method of testing the milking properties of Cows, and consider it one of the great discoveries of the age. The advantage of this discovery to our dairy-farmers, enabling them, as I think it does, to determine the milking properties of their young stock at an early age, must be very great, and will be appreciated by every one who is in the slightest degree acquainted with the subject. In my opinion no dairy farmer, after acquainting himself with M. Gue-

non's discovery, need possess himself of a bad milking Cow.

M. Guenon informs us that his system is applicable to calves three or four months old. I have traced the escutcheons upon calves as early as two or three weeks old, and I see no reason why their value as future milkers may not be judged of at this age as well as at any other age. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BROOKS.

To J. S. Skinner, Esq.,
Editor of the Farmers' Library, New York City.

Paterson, N. J., December 19, 1846.

Dear Sir: I have read, with great satisfaction, *M. Guenon's* work on Milch Cows, by which one can judge by certain infallible signs the milking qualities of the animal. I have compared the marks he gives for his first grade Flanders Cow, and find that they correspond with the escutcheon of my favorite *Devon Cow Ellen*, that has taken the first premiums at the two last cattle-shows of the American Institute. My farmer has great faith in Guenon's work, and so has one of my neighbors. a knowing Scotch milkman, who keeps fifty Cows. He says that after careful examination he places confidence in these marks, and they will govern him in his future purchases.

I return you my sincere thanks for giving to us farmers this valuable Treatise of M. Guenon's. I shall hereafter make my selection of the calves I will raise from my choice stocks from the marks given by this author. I think every farmer should own this work.

With regard, yours, &c.,
ROSWELL L. COLT.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Library.

East Windsor Hill, Ct., Dec. 9, 1846.

Dear Sir: Having had some experience in raising Cows, and having had my attention particularly called to their milking properties, I was pleased to find a Treatise on the subject, by M. Guenon, of Libourne, in France—published by you a few months since, which I procured and carefully studied. And I think the book worthy of more attention than I believe it has received from the public in this quarter.

I have found that his escutcheons, or marks of the particular classes and orders of Cows, to agree with nearly all I have had an opportunity to examine. It has been easy to ascertain, after studying this book, to which class and order almost every Cow belongs; which, as a guide in purchasing Milch Cows, or of safely deciding which to keep before we have had time or opportunity to test their qualities as milkers, will far more than repay the price of the book, and the time necessary to a clear understanding of it. I am, sir, very resp'y, your ob't servant,
JESSE CHARLTON.

To John S. Skinner, Esq., Editor Farmers' Library.

Country Merchants visiting any of the Cities, can procure the Work from Booksellers for those who may wish to obtain it. Please send on your orders. Address
GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture, forming 2 large volumes of 600 pages, with numerous engravings, is published at $5 per annum. This is the most extensive Agricultural periodical published in America, and is probably the most elegant and costly of any published in the world. John S. Skinner, *Editor*. GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers.

English News, Markets, &c.

By the Caledonia, we have English dates to April 20, two weeks later than our last. The news is favorable for the grain and flour trade. Both flour and Indian corn had advanced again in price, with an active demand.

The suffering in Ireland was said to have been greatly mitigated by the liberal donations from this country, and the relief measures of the government; so that it is hoped there will be but few more deaths from starvation.

A large amount of wheat was being imported from Russia into European ports, and both wheat and corn from Egypt, to a much greater extent than was before anticipated. This will tend to prevent further rise in prices of bread stuffs, especially as the season thus far promises favorably for the next harvest.

It is said the French government has determined to continue the free trade in bread stuffs, till the harvest of 1848 The English government will no doubt do the same, or make it perpetual with a very light duty.

From the European Times, April 20.

There have been large imports of grain and grain produce, both here and to several of the leading ports in the United Kingdom; but, notwithstanding the abundance of the supplies, there has been a marked improvement in the corn markets throughout Great Britain and Ireland since the 4th inst. Our report of the European corn trade shows that prices have improved, and that now the market is steady, whilst prices have an upward tendency. The chief buyers at our markets are dealers for home consumption. At present there are few operating on French account.

It may be worthy of remark, that, as a great deal of the present demand for Wheat and Flour comes from many of the inland counties, it is but natural to suppose that the farmers' stocks are much reduced, and do not amount to anything like what some parties have represented them to be. The price now paid for Western Canal Flour is 30s. to 40s,; Philadelphia, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Baltimore, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Ohio, 37s. to 39s.; Canadian, 37s. to 39s.; Yellow Indian Corn is worth 51s. to 54s., and White 51s. to 53s. Yesterday, April 19, Indian Meal was quoted at 25s. to 26s.

Beef, pork, and American provisions generally, had experienced some decline in prices.

Wool is in steady demand, without any change of prices.

The Markets.

Cincinnti, *May* 13.—The state of trade is less active than for several weeks past, though no material change has taken ylace in prices. Flour has advanced a trifle, sells at $5a5 10 per barrel. Wheat is firm at 90 cents per bushel. Corn in bulk 43a45 cents—in sacks 50a55. Oats have declined—sell in bulk at 25a27 cents—in sacks 35a37. Potatoes, in barrels, 80a90 cents per bushel. Butter is scarce; packers pay 10a11 to 12½ cents for good—prime retails in market at 20a25 cents per lb. Cheese, in boxes for export, 7¼a7½ cents—choice lots, 8a8½. Eggs at the packers bring 6½a7 cents per dozen—retail at 8a8½ cents. Pork, bacon, &c., is in little demand, and prices have declined a trifle from previous rates. Nothing yet doing in wool.

Milan O., *May* 12.—During the past week, wheat ranged at 82@85 cts.; but since the arrival of the Caledonia's news the price has gone up to $1@1,06, with large shipments. Corn 35 cts.; Oats 19; Flour $5.

Buffalo Market, *May* 10.—The market on Saturday presented an animated appearance and the sales were very large, embracing over 8000 bbls flour, mostly at 5,75; some as high as 5,81¼.

In wheat the transactions were still larger. There were sales of 6000 bus. Sandusky from store at $1,14; 5000 bush. Cleveland to arrive at 114c; 20,000 bu.; Cleveland also to arrive at 120c. About 40,000 bu. Lake Michigan was sold to arrive, at prices which have not transpired but supposed to be 117c.

Corn had also gone up, and there was a sale of 2000 bu. Penn. afloat, being part of the cargo of the brig Virginia at 64c.

No change in provisions. Butter may be quoted at 9@11c. Lard 8@8½. Pork $14@10. *Express.*

Cleveland, *May* 11.—Sales, flour 5,25; Wheat 1,06; Corn 45@46 cts.; Pork, mess, 13,50 per bbl.

New York, *May* 10.—Sales, flour 7,75@7,81 per bbl.; Wheat 1,75 per bu.; Corn 94@97 cts. Pork, prime $13@13,50, mess $16, per bbl.

Wool.—A late number of the Boston Courier says 'there continues to be a good demand for American fleece and pulled wool. Stock in market is not large, and former prices are sustained. Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, 36a38c.' American full blood, 40a45; ¼, 32a 33; ¼th and common, 28a30.'

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, May 15,

GRAIN.				Honey, strained	12½	@	14
Wheat, ℔ bu.,	75	@		POULTRY.			
Indian corn,	22	@		Turkeys, each,	25	@	40
Oats,	16	@	18	Geese, "	18	@	20
PROVISIONS.				Ducks. "	10	@	12½
Flour, retail, bbl,	4,50	@		Chickens, "	8	@	10
" 100 lbs	2,31	@		SUNDRIES.			
" Buckwheat,	2,00	@		Apples, bu.	50	@	75
Indian meal, bu.	31	@	31	" dried,	50	@	
Hominy, quart,	3	@		Peaches, dried,	1.37	@	1,50
Beef, hd qr.		@		Potatoes,	25	@	
" 100 lbs.,	3 50	@		" Sweet,		@	
" fore qr.,	3,00	@		White beans bu	1,00	@	
Pork, mess, bbl.		@		Hay, ton,	6,00	@	
Hogs. ℔ 100 lbs,		@		Wood, hard c,rd	2,00	@	2,50
Hams, country lb,	6	@	7	Salt, bbl.,	1,75	@	2,00
" city cured,	7	@	8	SEEDS.			
Lard, lb., ret.,	7	@	8	Clover, bu.,	3,00	@	3,25
" in kegs or bls.	7	@		Timothy,	2,00	@	2,50
Butter, best rolls,	10	@	12½	Flax,	75	@	
" common,	8	@	9	ASHES			
" in kegs,		@		Pot, 100 lbs ,	3,50	@	4,00
Cheese,	6½	@	7	Pearl,	4,00	@	4,50
Eggs, dozen,	4	@	5	Wool, common,	18	@	20
Maple sugar, lb.	7	@		" half bl'd,	20	@	23
" molasses, gal.	45	@	50	" full bl'd.		@	
Honey comb, lb,	10	@	12½				

Bound Volumes Going Cheap!
"Books for the Million."

Volumes I and 2 of the Ohio Cultivator, bound in printed covers, with index &c., may be found at the following places, for sale at the low price of 75 cts. each—two vols. for $1,25—and two vols. with a subscription for the current vol. for only two dollars.

J. F. Dair & Co.,	Seedsmen	Cincinnati,
H. Huxley,	do	do
David Barr,	Bookseller;	Xenia,
Kurts & Limbocker,	do	Springfield,
Reed's,	Bookstore,	Zanesville,
Chas. Ells,	Bookseller,	Dayton,
Jno. Stair and Son,	Seedstore,	Cleveland,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Corner Washington and Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE shall keep on hand a general assortment of *Agricultural Implements*, as well as a large supply of field, garden and flower seeds.

☞ CASH paid for Clover, Timothy and Flax seeds.
T. C. PETERS & BRO.

Buffalo, May, 1847.

Sweet Potato Plants,

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his residence, five miles north east of Columbus, on the Harbor Road—north-west corner of south-west section of Midlin township,—see county map
THOMAS McCOLLY.

May 15, 1847.

Sweet Potato Plants.

A few thousand sweet potato plants of the choicest variety, to be had of the subscriber, north-east corner of Seventh and Broad Streets, next lot east of Alfred Kelley's residence,
LEWIS JENKINS.

Columbus, O., May 1, 1847.—3 t.

SAMPSON, JR., & HERCULES.

THESE two horses, colts of the celebrated English draft horse Sampson, will stand the ensuing season for mares, as follows: Sampson Junior, the three first days of each week at Circleville; and the three last days at Darbyville. Hercules the three first days of the week at Columbus, and the three last at Bloomfield. Terms, three, five and eight dollars. For particulars, pedigree, &c., see bills, or address the subscribers at Columbus, O.
April 1, 1847. B. F. EATON & BROTHERS

J. Ridgway & Co. offer for sale the following
PLOWS.

SUBSOIL Plows, of the Boston pattern.
Long's do six sizes, right and left handed.
Wisconsin and Smith plows.
Wood's do three sizes, right handed.
The above are made in the best manner, and of good stock.
Also, a large assortment of
Columbus, Feb. 11, 1847.

CORN SHELLERS.

Corn Sheeing Machines, of various kinds, the most approved construction, and of superior quality—of several sizes, for operating by hand or Horse power, for sale low for Cash.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Agricultural Machinery, of the most approved kinds in use; among which are—
Portable French Burr Mills; Stock Mills;
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines;
Corn Planters; Clover Hullers:
Straw Cutters;
Driing Machines;
Bultivators, &c., &c,
For sale at the Cincinnati Machine Works and Machine and Manufactory, on Walnut st, a few doors above Front.
Orders by Letters promptly attended to and Machinery shipped to any port required.
A. C. BROWN.

Feb. 8. 3t.

100 PATENT THRASHING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber, H. D. Jameson, having purchased the exclusive right of building *Pitt's Patent Separators*, for Ohio, has fitted up a shop in Heart and Brown's Buildings, *Massillon, Ohio.* This Machine is portable, only requiring about 30 minutes to put it up for use, either in the field or barn. It thrashes, carries off the straw, fans the grain in the most perfect manner, carrying it into a bag or box, all at one operation, causing a great saving of hands in attendance. These machines are simple, strong and durable, constructed to endure the working abilities of eight horses, but are usually worked with from four to six, thrashing and cleaning from 200 to 500 bushels per day, with great ease to all concerned.

The subscriber also builds D. Cary's *Double Pinion* Horse Power. This power is constructed with a double set of Wheels and Pinions through its whole arrangement, which greatly overcomes the friction, causing it to run as light as the best four horsepower and at the same time possesses double the strength of the common eight Horsepower. I sold from this shop last season, about 40 machines and horsepowers, and from the universal satisfaction which these machines have given and from my personal knowledge of their favorable reception in New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada, I have commenced 100 machines which will be completed by *harvest*. Orders by letter will be promptly attended to, and machines can be forwarded to all parts of the State and surrounding States. Persons wanting machines would do well to examine this machine before purchasing elsewhere.
H. D. JAMESON.

April 15. 3t.

SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS,
For Sale at the Office of the Ohio Cultivator.

(*Next building south of the State House—up stairs.*)

The subscriber now offers to the public a larger and better assortment of Seeds than was ever before introduced in this region. In addition to those that are raised in good perfection in this State, an assortment of Landreth's best have been obtained from Philadelphia, all "warranted fresh and genuine;" and others, including many English imported Seeds, have been obtained from the "Genesee Seed Store," Rochester and New York.

☞ Most of the kinds of garden seeds are put up in small papers, at 5 cents each—some from Philadelphia are 6¼ cts, and others 10 cts. Onion, Turnip, and other seeds, wanted by market gardeners and farmers, can be had by weight, at fair prices.